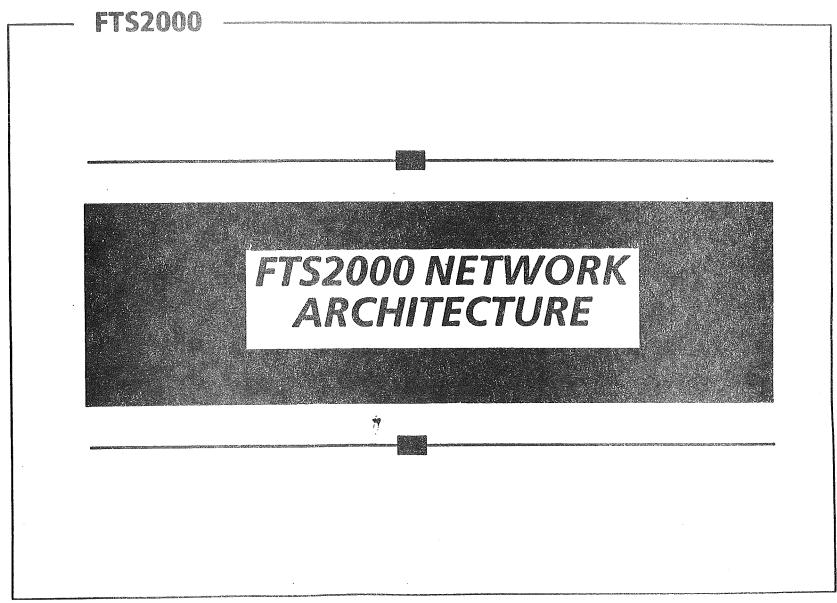
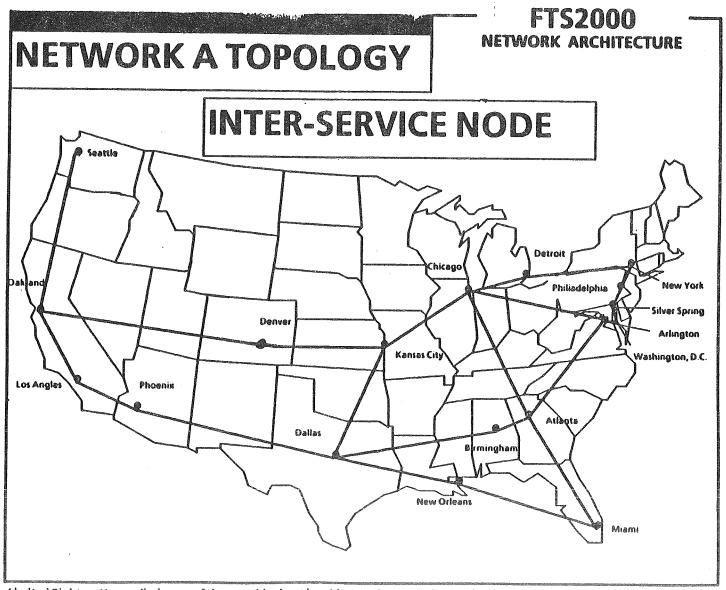
FTS200 Network Architecture

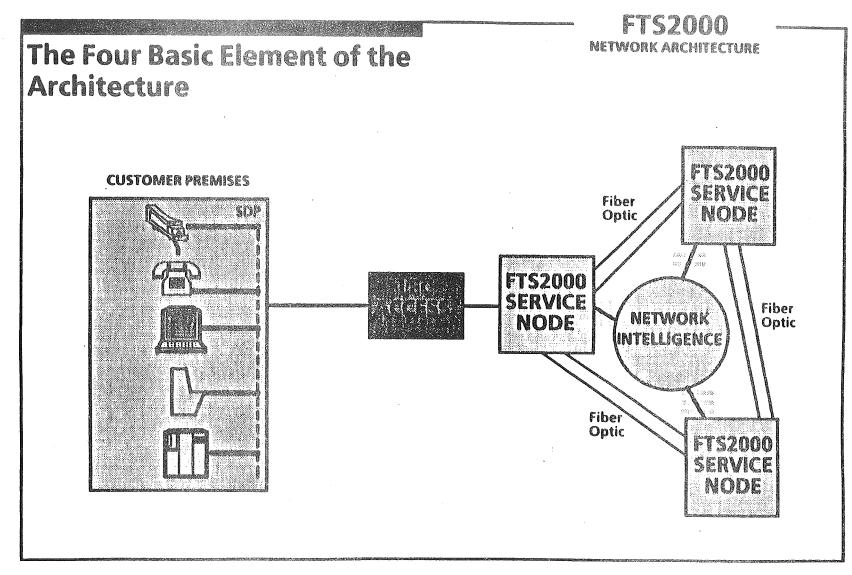
J. Klenart February 13, 1991



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FTS 2000

1990

April—DOD agrees to use FTS 2000 services when possible but retains power to decide when network use is appropriate.

March—MCI protests FTS 2000's extension to non-government entities—specifically HHS' plan to use the network to link its Child Support Enforcement Network (CSEnet) to state agencies.

May 26—Federal Communications Commission approves AT&T's tariff for FTS 2000.

Feb. 20—GSBCA and GSA dismiss MCI and Martin Marietta protests of award to AT&T. -

Feb. 6—MCI goes to the GSA's Board of Contract Appeals and Martin Marietta to GSA to protest AT&T's award.

1988

Oct. 31—Michael Corrigan named deputy commissioner of IRMS at GSA for telecommunications, including FTS 2000. -

August—Bernard J. Bennington, who has run the FTS 2000 procurement, leaves GSA for a one-year sabbatical at the National Science Foundation. IRMS commissioner Frank Carr takes over responsibility for FTS 2000.

March 14—GSA names members of an independent advisory committee to oversee bid evaluation.

Jan. 28—Amended RFP that provides for award to two primary vendors is issued.

December-Original contract award date.

Oct. 30—RFP revised to provide awards to two primary vendors.

June—Electronic Data Systems Corp., originally teamed with US Sprint, withdraws from the FTS 2000 race, leaving two teams—one led by AT&T Co. and the other by Martin Marietta Corp.

1986

Oct. 24—GSA publishes second draft RFP.

Feb. 13—GSA holds first briefing for industry and press.

1984

GSA first announces intent to replace 21-year-old analog Federal Telecommunications System.

Time Line

June 24—Transition of long-distance voice services from old FTS to FTS 2000 complete; 1.3 million users now served by the new system.

June 5—MCI protests to GAO the Bureau of Prisons' decision to use FTS 2000 for inmates' private phone calls.

April 12—GSA contracting officer Carol Hall rules the network can be used for HHS' CSEnet.

Oct. 7—Voice cutover to FTS 2000 begins.

1989

March 20—GSA kills major telecommunications buys at Justice and Labor and amends or cancels a dozen other agency networks to enforce mandatory FTS 2000 use.

Feb. 13—GSA suspends funding for unawarded telecommunications projects at 18 agencies.

Dec. 7—Contracts to provide FTS 2000 services awarded; AT&T gets 60 percent, US Sprint 40 percent.

Nov. 30—Contract for Technical Services and Maintenance in support of FTS 2000 awarded to Contel Federal Services Corp.

September—Congress makes use of FTS 2000 mandatory for executive-branch agencies.

April 29—Vendor Froposals for FTS 2000 due.

February—EDS drops out of the running a second time. US Sprint, EDS' bid team partner, decides to continue in the competition as a prime contractor.

1987

Nov. 30—EDS re-enters competition for FTS 2000.

Sept. 27—GSA, responding to pressure from Reps. Jack Brooks (D-Texas) and Glenn English (D-Okla.), agrees to award FTS 2000 to two prime contractors.

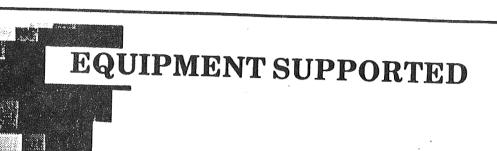
Dec. 31-GSA issues first RFP.

Oct. 11—GSA issues first draft request for proposals.

1985

FCW WHITE PAPER August 20, 1990

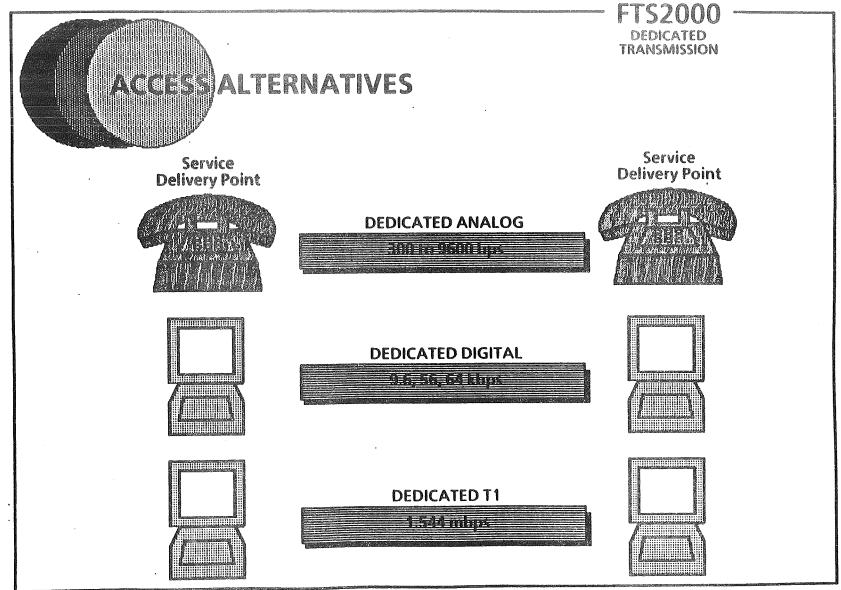




FTS2000
DEDICATED
TRANSMISSION

- Telephones
- Personal Computers
- Terminals

- Mainframe Computers
- Facsimiles
- PBXs (analog and digital)



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